

BUCKING HORSE AND LIEUT. OLIVER TERRY PRINCIPALS IN SPECTACULAR STUNT.

Animal's Vain Efforts To Unseat His Rider

Saturday Night Scenes in Historic Old Gettysburg.

Town Filled With Soldiers

Dusty Tramp of Two Miles for Brief Hour of Pleasure—Regulars and Militiamen Fraternize.

Special From a Staff Correspondent. GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 23.—Buckling across the parade grounds with all the fire of a western broncho, the horse ridden at dress parade this evening by Lieut. Oliver Terry of the 1st District of Columbia Infantry gave to the ordinary ceremonial procession of dress parade a touch of the real, rough-rider atmosphere of a cowboy cat. For five minutes Lieut. Terry was bucked up and down the line of the regiment by a horse which had never seen the wheelings and circlings of a dress parade, and which evidently was determined to get the soldier and his trappings from the saddle to the ground.

It was the spectacular feature of the day. Gathered to see the dress parade by the crack 1st Regiment were all the regular army officers attached to the big camp, as well as the brigade officers of the District National Guard, comprising Gen. Harries and his staff. Several big automobile parties, which had come out from town to witness the dress parade, and many ladies, were watching the march and pass in review, and were listening to the 1st Regiment's band.

Animal Concluded to Desert. The officers had just gone forward from front and center at the most ceremonious point of the parade, when Lieut. Terry's horse thought he would desert from the guards. At the first buck the rider knew he had a nasty horse, and called all of his horsemanship into play. The animal seemed that one buck did no damage, squirmed and writhed all the harder. Up and down the drawn-up line of the regiment the bucking horse and his officers and men looked on the superb spectacle which the lieutenant afforded of sitting in a most difficult saddle. Finally, at the edge of the parade ground, the lieutenant dismounted, and in doing so the bucking steed got away from him.

Every one in camp tonight is talking of it, and many of the cavalrymen say it was as good an exhibition of sticking to a saddle as they have ever seen.

Private Daniel J. Hickey of the Hospital Corps, D. C. N. G., and Sergt. Daniel Divine of the Signal Corps Company were detailed tonight to a dingy hotel, for instruction, and also to assist the regular veterinarians with the sickness among the horses that is worrying the regulars not a little. The epidemic was given out officially tonight as being a contagious disease.

The stable detail of one of the cavalry troops expects to remain at the camp grounds after the troops go back to Fort Myer. The reason they give is that they do not believe the sick horses will be well enough to move and they do not expect the epidemic to have a run.

This is Saturday night in Gettysburg and every man in the big camp of instruction who could possibly get leave to go to town seems to have come along the extremely dusty mile and a half of Pennsylvania road to town. The regulars are here apparently only to get a couple of bottles of Gettysburg beer, take a smooch around town and get back to camp. But the militia seem to be here for the sole purpose of spending their money on post cards, ice cream, photographs or mother-of-pearl souvenirs, with no earthly utilitarian function. Tomorrow the girls will come to camp, and the militia will be about doubled tomorrow, and the guards will be about halved. It is predicted that the population of this county will be about doubled tomorrow, and the guards will be about halved. It is predicted that the population of this county will be about doubled tomorrow, and the guards will be about halved.

What They Like to Do. The guardsmen like themselves to Gettysburg every night they can, of course, and to-night's great crowd only accentuates the fact that no matter how tired they are they seem to find it absolutely necessary to get to a dingy hotel, smoke hand-made cigarettes and drink beer which will never, never do any damage, for the reason that it has been diluted with Pennsylvania's fairest spring water. The ordinary enlisted man at this camp seems to believe that the only thing to do after midnight is to get up two miles in the dust to get where he can spend 10 or 15 cents and then stand on the sidewalk and sing. That is always the way. If the enlisted man could not do that it would seem that the army would be composed of the finest lot of disgruntled grumblers that ever did good duty.

Gettysburg bars all have to close at midnight, and the militia seem to be a little annoyed to each one to see that the army would have to be that way. Otherwise they would have to be that way. Otherwise they would have to be that way.

Outbreak Spells Deprivation. Any outbreak in this old town is quite likely to cause the issuance of passes to be stopped by the commanding officer of the outfit from which the men came. Gen. Harries said this forenoon he was certain that no District men would raise any rumpus in Gettysburg because none of them had ever evidenced any desire to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs—meaning that the District of Columbia enlisted men loves to walk a mile for a drink of beer. A whole lot of hand-made cigarettes, diluted beer and sidewalk songs just like all the rest of odd characters that one would want to find. The born soldiers, the chaps who enlist time after time in the regular army, and who have followed the march around the world afoot and afloat, are leaning against the bar spending 5 cents

EVERY-DAY SCENES IN THE CAMP OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AT GETTYSBURG

No Old Oaken Bucket But Just As Good

an hour and telling yarns that Kipling might love to tell. There are tales of fighting in every land in which the United States has set foot; there are soldier stories of camp in strange terms and with slang that the civilian would not understand. There are men who tell what they think of their officers, some of whom would flush with embarrassment, and perhaps pride, to hear the rough but clean-cut praise given to them; while others would perhaps like to be buried under the ground if they could hear the unflinching scorn, couched and drawn in such military and yet picturesque fashion, of the man who has to salute them as they pass by.

The District of Columbia enlisted men and the regulars get along together smoothly. There has been no ill feeling, and it is very easy to see regulars and guardsmen chatting together here on the crowded streets surrounding the square any night at all. The militiamen, of course, look up to the regulars in a way, and try to listen to all he has to say. The regular is a hard-looking, lean, clean-faced and dark-tanned chap, who does not say much, but what he does say is to the point.

Exemplify the Real Thing. The regulars are always simulating the "actual conditions," which are spoken of during maneuvers. For instance, they crawl through underbrush and wade streams and act as if the bullets were actually flying. The militiamen do not, however, simulate the manner in which it should be done, and after that the conversation breaks on every conceivable military thing capable of the mind of an enlisted man. They talk of the food they get, and that's a mighty important thing to the enlisted man. The regulars here are getting the food, but no better than are the District of Columbia guardsmen, and the greatest "joke" among the militia here seems to be an accusation that the militiamen have to eat "bugles" and "stew" that tastes just like it.

Second Regiment Parade. The big thing in camp tomorrow will be the parade by the 2d District of Columbia Regiment, headed by its own band. It is the show piece of the day, going ahead in a spectacular way of the big "war strength" turn out of the provisional brigade in the morning. Every man in the camp will be out to see the parade, and the militia will be in the parade when it lines up. The 2d Regiment has in it some of the finest soldiers in the entire camp, and there has been a general scrubbing and shining all night long to get ready for the parade. The militia will be in the parade when it lines up. The 2d Regiment has in it some of the finest soldiers in the entire camp, and there has been a general scrubbing and shining all night long to get ready for the parade.

Wireless for Maneuvers. Wireless apparatus is expected to be raised at this camp within a short time, the District Signal Corps being in readiness to raise the poles at a second's notice. It is possible that the District's wireless and the guard's own wireless operators will play a very important part in the general maneuvers, which will be held here, and in which the entire camp will take part.

Field Buzzer a Wonder. The thing the Signal Corps seems to be busy doing is to get the field buzzer set up. This is a small, portable, battery-operated device which can be used for signaling between different parts of the camp. It is an invention from the American army recognized by the Japs and used to tremendous advantage in the Russo-Japanese war. The Signal Corps is now working on it, and it is expected to be ready for use very soon.

Do It in Five Minutes. It would be able to lay one-half mile of wire, open two stations, transmit a twenty-word message between two stations in five minutes' time from a standing start. Its operators should be able to handle twenty-five words per minute by buzzer telegraph.

It should erect a wireless station in twenty minutes. It should establish a heliograph station in four minutes. It should send and receive by flag, using either the Morse or Meyer codes, four words per minute. It should set up or receive by heliograph (the principle of which is the sun reflect-

ed on mirrors) or acetylene lantern

Its telephones should be in good working order, capable of use up to a distance of twenty miles. These things seem almost impossible of accomplishment, but they have been done and are done by the field companies of the Signal Corps every day. It does not seem odd that army officers call the Signal Corps the "nerves" of the army. No other arm of the service performs such a delicate function. The commanding general is kept in touch with his base of supplies, the rear of the army, its wings and with the firing line. Signal Corps men are everywhere and their duties are both arduous and important.

The company has been unfortunate for more than a year in that its commanding officer has been detached from the infantry. Just prior to camp, however, a commanding officer was appointed, and, although having but little time prior to coming here to accomplish much, it is expected by his superiors that he will before another year has passed have as good a Signal Corps Company as is to be found in the entire National Guard of the United States.

This officer is Lieut. R. W. Barker. It is his intention to make special efforts upon return from camp to recruit his company up to the strength of fifty-eight men. There is not much doubt but what he will be successful, as this branch of the service offers special inducements, not only in pay but in experience.

Bugler Is a Song Bird. Like every other military outfit, the District National Guard has its great and grand singer. This time he is a bugler, that dashing accessory to any organization, but especially dashing because he belongs to that grand old troop of cannoners known as the District Artillery, or, more fully, the District of Columbia Artillery. The singer is Jasper Orange. He is of Italian birth and has the voice of that dear Naples, so far away. The men of the District Artillery are all buglers, and it is a point of exactness to the spots occupied even by many of the individuals during the maneuvers.

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ing up for eats

Two Sisters and Their Escort Overcome by Current. Party Had Been Camping and Went for an Afternoon Swim in the River.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 23.—The swift and treacherous undercurrents of the Raritan river sucked down two young sisters and their escort to their death and utterly exhausted a third young girl of the party this afternoon.

The dead: Anna Hill, twenty-one years old, Highland Park, N. J.; Edith Hill, nineteen years, Highland Park, N. J.; Gordon Silverthorne, twenty-two years, Newark, N. J.; Helen White, twenty years, New Brunswick.

The young people were camping out near here, and rowed from shore today for an afternoon swim. A hundred yards out they were overtaken by a strong current, and the three girls were swept down. Silverthorne had not gone far when he heard Anna Hill scream for help. She went down twice before he could reach her and did not rise again.

Overcome by grief and exhaustion he was soon splashing wildly. Meantime Harry Bloodgood put out from shore in another rowboat and succeeded in getting Edith Hill and Miss White aboard. They were taken to shore and the bodies of the three girls were recovered. The bodies of the three girls were recovered. The bodies of the three girls were recovered.

COOL GREEN LEAVES TEXAS EXPECTS TO GIVE TIME TO HIS MOTHER'S INTERESTS.

Son of Multimillionaire in New York—Not Sure Where They Will Reside.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Col. Edward H. Green, Hottel Green's son, is back from Texas to make his home henceforth with his mother. He isn't sure whether that will mean New York or Chicago.

May Be Record Breaker

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED AT ESPERANTO CONGRESS. Session to Open in Washington August 14—Provisional Program Already Prepared.

Judging from the impouring of letters from students of the new universal language to the American association's headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce, General Secretary Reed is convinced that in point of numbers the sixth international Esperanto congress will be a record-breaker. It is to be held in Washington August 14 to August 20 to be a record-breaker. He has completed his program for the week. The provisional program, which is, of course, subject to change by the delegates, is as follows:

Saturday, August 13—Informal reception and concert at 8 p.m. Sunday, August 14—Morning church service in Esperanto; afternoon, sightseeing; evening, concert. Monday, August 15—Morning, formal opening of the sixth congress; address by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the author of Esperanto; presentation of governmental delegates and responses; greetings from Esperantist national delegates. Afternoon—Formal business meeting. Evening—Moonlight excursion on Potomac.

Academy Session. Tuesday, August 16—Morning, meeting of Esperanto academy, language committee and general business meeting. Afternoon—Excursion to Mount Vernon. Evening—Presentation of "As You Like It" by the Hickman Players. Wednesday, August 17—Morning, meeting of the international council, international scientific association and general business meeting; afternoon, excursion to Great Falls, where luncheon will be served; evening, formal reception and presentation of prizes in literary contests.

Thursday, August 18—Morning, meetings of the Universala Esperanto-Asocio, general business meeting and luncheon; afternoon, league baseball game at the National ball park, at which copies of the rules in Esperanto will be distributed. Friday, August 19—Morning, sectional meetings and various adjourned meetings; afternoon, sightseeing; evening, international ball. Saturday, August 20—Morning, business meeting of the congress; afternoon, formal closing of sixth congress; evening, departure for post congress excursions.

RAILROADS WIN FIGHT FOR RATES ON LUMBER

Master in Chancery Finds Against Interstate Commerce Commission Ruling.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—Frederick N. Dickson of St. Paul, master of chancery, today filed his preliminary findings in the lumber rate suit instituted in the fall of 1908, against the interstate commerce commission by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway companies. They were served on the attorneys of both sides of the litigation.

Vessel on Fire at Sea

Passengers of Southern Pacific Liner Mornus Are Transferred to Sister Ship.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.—The wireless at the navy yard picked up a message this morning from the Southern Pacific liner Mornus, off Cape Canaveral, on the Florida coast, reporting fire in the after hold since yesterday. The vessel is anchored in twelve fathoms of water.

The Comus of the same line is standing by and has taken off the passengers. The fire is not under control. NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Mornus, under the command of Capt. John Boyd, left New York for New Orleans last Wednesday with sixty passengers. The steamer carried a crew of 120 men. Officials of the Southern Pacific said they received information regarding the fire, and expressed the belief that it would be confined to the after hold, where there was no inflammable freight.

Fire Under Control. A statement made at the Southern Pacific office this evening said that the passengers from the burning steamer Mornus transferred to the Comus would be put aboard the steamer Proteus, which left this city this afternoon for New Orleans. But this will be done only if the Mornus is unable to proceed without lying up for repairs.

Big Turnout Expected Next Tuesday's Convention in True Reformers' Hall.

Annual Gathering of Grand Lodge of Improved Benevolent Order of Elks (Colored).

The eleventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of Improved Benevolent Order of Elks (Colored) will convene next Tuesday in True Reformers' Hall, 12th and U streets northwest. More than 5,000 members in this city and delegates will be in attendance, including Jack Jackson, the pugilist.

Parade and Ball. A street parade will take place in the afternoon. There will be bands from fifteen cities in line. The Grand Lodge will be photographed on the steps of the Capitol. A reception and ball will take place at Convention Hall that night, and pageant prizes will be distributed. An actual consideration of business will begin Wednesday morning, when the peace pact between the two grand lodges will be formally ratified and the two factions reunited.

Heavy Showers Check

THE NORTHWEST FIRES

Loss in British Columbia Officially Estimated at \$3,000,000—Towns Destroyed.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 23.—No accurate estimate of the loss by the fires of the last ten days can be made at present. Five lives were lost near Kalo, B. C., and two near Colville, Wash.; the towns of Ryan, Wash., and White-water, McGowan, Three Forks, Baynes Lake and Jaffray, B. C., are reported wiped out, and the loss of timber probably will run into millions of dollars.

Several days ago it was estimated that 3,000 men in this state were giving some or all of their time to holding the fires in check. Although the present summer has been one of the driest ever known, the fires in western Washington have been less destructive than in former years.

Heavy showers during the last forty-eight hours have checked the great forest fires that were threatening towns of Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia and for the present practically all danger is past.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 23.—Reports from Albany indicate that the forest fire which raged fiercely on the north Santiam several days ago is now burning slowly. A large force of men is at work.

Loss in British Columbia Officially Estimated at \$3,000,000. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23.—The total loss by forest fires in British Columbia is officially estimated today at \$3,000,000. Practically all the fires in the upper country have been extinguished.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 23.—Forest fires along Rainy river, Ont., are dying down this morning, and as the weather grows cooler it is believed that the danger, which was in imminent danger of destruction, will be saved. All along the route between Rainy river and Fort Francis, in the brush country, there are deserted and burned farmhouses.

AEROPLANES NO USE IN WAR SAYS GRANT

May Be in Six Months if Improved Type Should Be Created.

World Peace Far Off; Time Is Not Yet Ripe

Higher Standard of Reasoning Must Come First, He Thinks.

Economy Will Be Factor

Leaves Chicago for New York to Command Department of the East—Interested in Coast and Harbor Defenses.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant left Chicago today for New York, where he will take up the military command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, in New York harbor.

Succeeding him in the command of the Department of the Lakes, which he has held since 1908, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, late of the Department of the Dakotas, arrived in Chicago today and took up his duties at the federal building. As Gen. Grant was busy with preparations for leaving the city the two generals did not meet today.

Gen. Grant, just before leaving for the station, expressed at once his regret at quitting Chicago and his pleasure at returning to his old home in New York. He also discussed the new duties that he has been called upon to assume as the successor of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. These duties will include harbor and coast defense and authority over the corps that is conducting experiments with aeroplanes and war balloons at Fort Myer.

Grant Talks of Aeroplanes. "Development of aeroplanes and balloons is something the War Department is watching closely, and an experimental wing at Fort Myer," said Gen. Grant. "The experiments will be in my department, but I shall not have anything to do with them directly. I shall not be concerned with them, except as my personal influence might extend."

Crashings can now be used for reconnaissance. It will not be long, I imagine, before they may be used in offensive measure. The time of the aeroplane is the future. It is certain that they will be employed in wars that may break out not many years hence.

Peace Not Yet. "Peace has been preached for 2,000 years. Yet some of the greatest wars of the world have been recent ones. When people attain to a higher standard of reasoning and the cost of wars becomes prohibitive, then we shall have peace. "This will be some time in the future. Meanwhile the United States and other countries are conducting experiments with aeroplanes for possible emergencies."

At present a lack of aeroplanes in case of a war would not be fatal to us, although the aeroplanes would be convenient," continued the general. "In six months the situation might become different. A hostile nation might have an aeroplane of machine in that space of time."

"I do not know just how far other nations have proceeded with their experiments. In the Department of the East the trials will continue, fast as the resources for such work will permit. "The proposed aerial race from Chicago to New York is a good one. It will show the possibilities of aeroplanes for military purposes. I myself shall be interested in the outcome of the races."

Coast and Harbor Defense. "What will take more of my attention than the experiments at Fort Myer is the problem of coast and harbor defense. Improvements were under way in the harbor defenses when I transferred from New York two years ago."

"New forts are built on improved plans and old forts are altered more or less. Of course, this is an important part of work in the east. "Next week I shall be in command of the mobilization of troops at Pine Plains in Dutchess county, N. Y. There will be a large encampment there. Afterward I shall take up routine duties at Governors Island. The new first field army of eastern militia will be under my directions."

In reply to New York Gen. Grant takes upon his shoulders what are regarded as the most important duties in departmental commands in the country. Except for Gen. Wood, whom he succeeds at Governors Island, and who is now chief of the staff, Grant is the ranking officer of the army.

Four years from now he will have reached the age of 60, and he will be retired, unless present rules are broken. Swinburn Discounts Aeroplane. NEW YORK, July 23.—Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburn, U. S. N., retired, who returned from a trip abroad today, is not one of those who believe in the present possibilities of the aeroplane as an instrument of war.

"The aeroplane," he said tonight, "must attain a development advanced 5,000 times beyond anything it has demonstrated yet, before it can figure against navies."

In reply to a question as to whether or not he would destroy another navy or attack harbor fortifications from a distance of twenty or thirty miles—too far out at sea for an aeroplane to venture, he said: "The aeroplane, if it rubbers out bombs on a warship, must rise too high to be sure of accuracy, for otherwise it will be shot down by the navy's own guns. At a height where the aviator would be safe intervening air forces must deduct explosives he might drop."

WHITE ASKED TO RESIGN Action in Case of Representative Who Admitted He Took Bribe. EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 23.—Democrats of St. Clair county in convention here today adopted a resolution demanding that Representative Charles A. White, who admitted taking a bribe for his vote for United States Senator Lorimer, resign. Three votes were cast against the resolution.

Bruce A. Campbell of East St. Louis was indorsed to make the race for Congress from the district now represented by W. A. Roodenberg.